

COASTAL MANAGEMENT REGIME

SEMI ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

JULY – DECEMBER 2002

AND

WORK PLAN JANUARY- JULY 2003

**PARTNER: TANZANIA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIP
(TCMP)**

*A joint initiative between the National Environment management Council and
University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center (URI/CRC) and United State
Agency for International Development (USAID).*

Reporting to: USAID/Tanzania Mission

List of Acronyms Commonly used by TCMP

AAO	Accounts and Administrative Officer
CBO	Community Based organization
CMRWG	Coastal Management Regime Working Group
CRC	Coastal Resource Center
CTWG	Coastal Tourism Working Group
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
GESAMP	A Joint Group of Experts on Scientific Aspects of Marine Environmental Protection
ICM	Integrated Coastal Management
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IMS	Institute of Marine Science
IOMAC	Indian Ocean Marine Affairs Commission
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
JET	Journalists Environment for Tanzania
KICAMP	Kinondoni Integrated Coastal Area Management Program
MIMP	Mafia Island Marine Park
MP	Member of Parliament
MWG	Mariculture Working Group
NEMC	National Environment Management Council
NEP	National Environmental Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NR&T	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PGPC	Programmatic Guidance and Principles for Cooperation
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PS	Permanent Secretary
RF	Results Framework
REDSO	Regional Economic and Development Service Office
REMP	Rufiji Environmental Management Programme
RIPS	Rural Integrated Project Support
RIRBP	Rufiji Integrated River Basin Project
SDP	Sustainable Dar-Es-Salaam Project
SEACAM	Secretariat for East Africa Coastal Area Management
Sida	Swedish International Development Agency
SO2	Strategic Objective Two
SOT	Strategic Objective (2) Team
STWG	Science and Technical Working Group
SUL	Support Unit Leader (TCMP)
TAFIRI	Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute
TCMP	Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
URI	University of Rhode Island
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VPO	Vice President's Office
WID	Women in Development
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Scientists Association
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

COASTAL MANAGEMENT REGIME

Semi Annual Progress Report

July – December 2002

Part A: General Information and relationship to SO2

1.0 Introduction

This report describes the program and financial progress for the Coastal Management Regime for the period beginning July and ending December 2002. This is the first semi annual report for its Year Five Work Plan. It has been a historical period for TCMP for making excellent progress in achieving the expected results especially for getting the Cabinet approval of the National ICM Strategy.

2.0 General Background

The Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) was formed in 1997. The TCMP is a cooperative initiative between Government of Tanzania through the National Environment Management Council (NEMC), the United States Agency for International Development and the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center (URI-CRC). The TCMP works with the existing network ICM programmes and practitioners, to facilitate a participatory and transparent process in order to wisely conserve and develop coastal ecosystems and resources. It does this through uniting the government with communities, science and management, sectoral and public interests.

2.1 Relationship to G/ENV/ENR CRM II Project

USAID/Tanzania utilizes the G/ENV/ENR CRM II Project to implement the Partnership. CRM II is implemented by the University of Rhode Island's Coastal Resources Center, an organization with over twenty-five years of experience in working with partners to formulate and implement effective ICM programs. URI-CRC and USAID have been partners for over a decade (through CRM I and II) in assisting countries better manage their coastal resources.

URI-CRC is fully responsible for all fiscal matters related to the TCMP. The TCMP Accounts and Administrative Officer is responsible for all country accounts and disbursements, but is backstopped by CRC's business manager. The CRC business manager is responsible for all accounts not located in Tanzania and final fiscal reporting to USAID.

2.2 Time line of TCMP development

1997	<i>January-May</i>	Design report prepared, submitted, and approved
	<i>June</i>	Start-up period begins
	<i>September</i>	First Award (\$700,000)
	<i>September</i>	Programmatic Guidance and Principles for Cooperation (PGPC) signed by USAID/T, USAID/G/ENR, NEMC and URI/CRC. Specifies TCMP components, time-frame and funding level.
	<i>October</i>	TCMP Support Unit opens
1998	<i>March</i>	Start-up period ends
		Year two work plan approved by USAID/T, USAID/G/ENR, NEMC and URI/CRC
	<i>April</i>	Year one begins
	<i>September</i>	Second Award (\$1,000,000)
1999	<i>May</i>	PGPC amended. Increased funding level to absorb costs associated with new responsibilities as specified in PGPC.
	<i>April</i>	TCMP annual self assessment
	<i>June</i>	Year one ends
		Year two work plan approved by CMRWG, SOT, USAID/T, USAID/G/ENR, NEMC and URI/CRC
	<i>July</i>	Year two begins
	<i>September</i>	Third Award (\$1, 719,000)
2000	<i>May</i>	TCMP annual self assessment
	<i>June</i>	Year two ends
	<i>July</i>	Year three begins
	<i>September</i>	Fourth Award (\$204,000)
	<i>November / December</i>	TCMP Semi Annual assessment and Retreat
2001	<i>May</i>	TCMP Semi Annual Assessment and Retreat
	<i>May</i>	TCMP Extension Proposal approved by CMRWG, SOT, USAID/T, USAID/G/ENR, NEMC and URI/CRC
	<i>June</i>	Year three ends
	<i>July</i>	Year four begins
	<i>September 2001</i>	Fifth Award (\$500,000)
	<i>December</i>	TCMP Semi Annual assessment and Retreat
2002	<i>May</i>	TCMP Semi Annual Assessment Retreat
	<i>June</i>	Coastal Management Regime Working Group approves year 5 work plan
	<i>June</i>	Year four ends
	<i>July</i>	Year five begins
	<i>August</i>	SOT approved Year five work plan
	<i>September</i>	Sixth Award (\$ 400,000)
	<i>October</i>	Phase I and II Assessment and Phase III Design
	<i>November</i>	Phase III Concept Approved by SOT
	<i>December</i>	National ICM Strategy Approved by the Tanzania Government Cabinet
	<i>December</i>	TCMP Semi Annual Retreat

2.3 Goal of TCMP

The goal of the Partnership is to *establish the foundation for effective coastal governance*. The TCMP is now entering the second year of the second phase. In the first phase (1998-2001) TCMP worked towards achieving the following **results**:

- Integrated coastal management policy that is effectively applied to coastal problems at both the national and local levels developed;
- Intersectoral mechanisms for addressing emerging coastal economic opportunities demonstrated;
- Enabling conditions for integrated coastal management improved;
- Human and institutional capacity for integrated coastal management built; and,
- Tanzania's coastal management experience informed by, and contributing to, ICM regionally and globally.

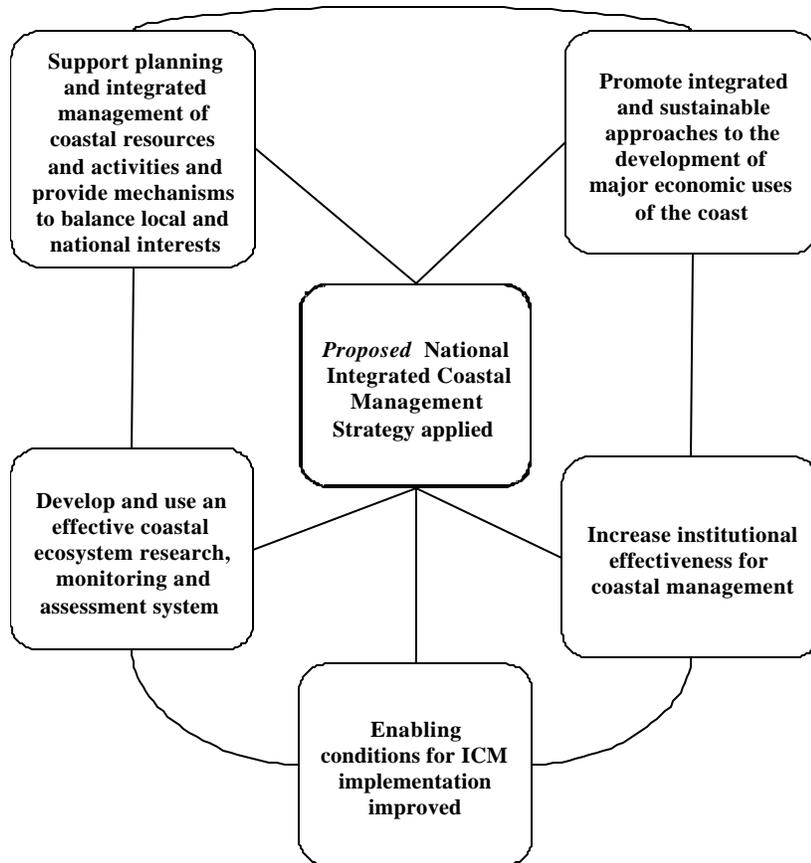
From July 2001 until September 2003 (Phase II), TCMP is consolidating the progress made during phase I by seeking to institutionalize coastal management within the GOT operating structure. Phase II builds on the momentum generated in phase I and will continue to make meaningful and important contributions to the SO2 results framework.

To make a meaningful progress, five life of project areas are being pursued:

1. Support planning and integrated management of coastal resources and activities and provide mechanisms to balance national and local interests
2. Promote integrated and sustainable approaches to the development of major economic uses of the coast to optimize benefits and minimize negative impacts
3. Develop and use an effective coastal ecosystem research, monitoring and assessment system that will allow already available—as well as new—scientific and technical information to inform ICM decisions
4. Enabling conditions for ICM implementation improved
5. Increased institutional effectiveness for coastal management. This includes improving human capacity and institutionalizing ICM within GOT.

Figure 1 shows the interrelationships among the results and the importance of achieving each result. While it is important to view and discuss the TCMP as a series of intertwined results and tasks, for the purpose of clarity within the Year Four Work Plan, each result is discussed separately.

Figure 1: Life of Project Results



Relationship to SO2 Results Framework

The Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership (TCMP) is part of USAID/Tanzania's Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Improved Conservation of Coastal Resources and Wildlife in Targeted Areas. SO2 was approved in 1996 and amended in June 2000. The SO2 has four intermediate results (IR) (Figure 2). TCMP contributes substantively to two of the IRs. The SO2 results package that defines the sub-indicators for each of these Intermediate Results is outlined in Figure 2.

The TCMP also contributes to the USAID/G/ENV's IR on Water and Coastal Management through CRC's global CRM II project. The TCMP is part of a suite of projects being implemented globally by CRC. These projects are using the *CRC indicators* that will be reported to USAID/G/ENV. Figure 3 presents the *CRC indicators* for the USAID/G/ENV intermediate results.

A summary of the TCMP's expected Life of Project Results (LOPR) and expected outputs are in Figure 4. These provide the basis for the formulation of the results framework and indicators shown in Figure 5. This figure describes the indicators that will be measured for each of the TCMP's five components. These indicators will be called the *TCMP indicators*. The TCMP indicators are arranged are also linked with the relevant USAID/T, SO2 and USAID/G/ENV Intermediate results.

TCMP has also developed a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP). This PMP defines how progress on the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership will be measured. The TCMP will also use this as a tool for self-assessment, evaluation and improvement. The lessons learned from the self-assessment are always incorporated into the following year's work-plan. In addition to monitoring for self assessment, this PMP also defines how the Tanzania Coastal Management Partnership will collect indicators that will be provided to the USAID/Tanzania SO2 immediate results and the Coastal Resources Center's CRM II Project. The CRM II contributes to USAID/G/ENR's Intermediate Result 1.4: Water and Coastal Resources Management.

Figure 2. SO2 Results Framework

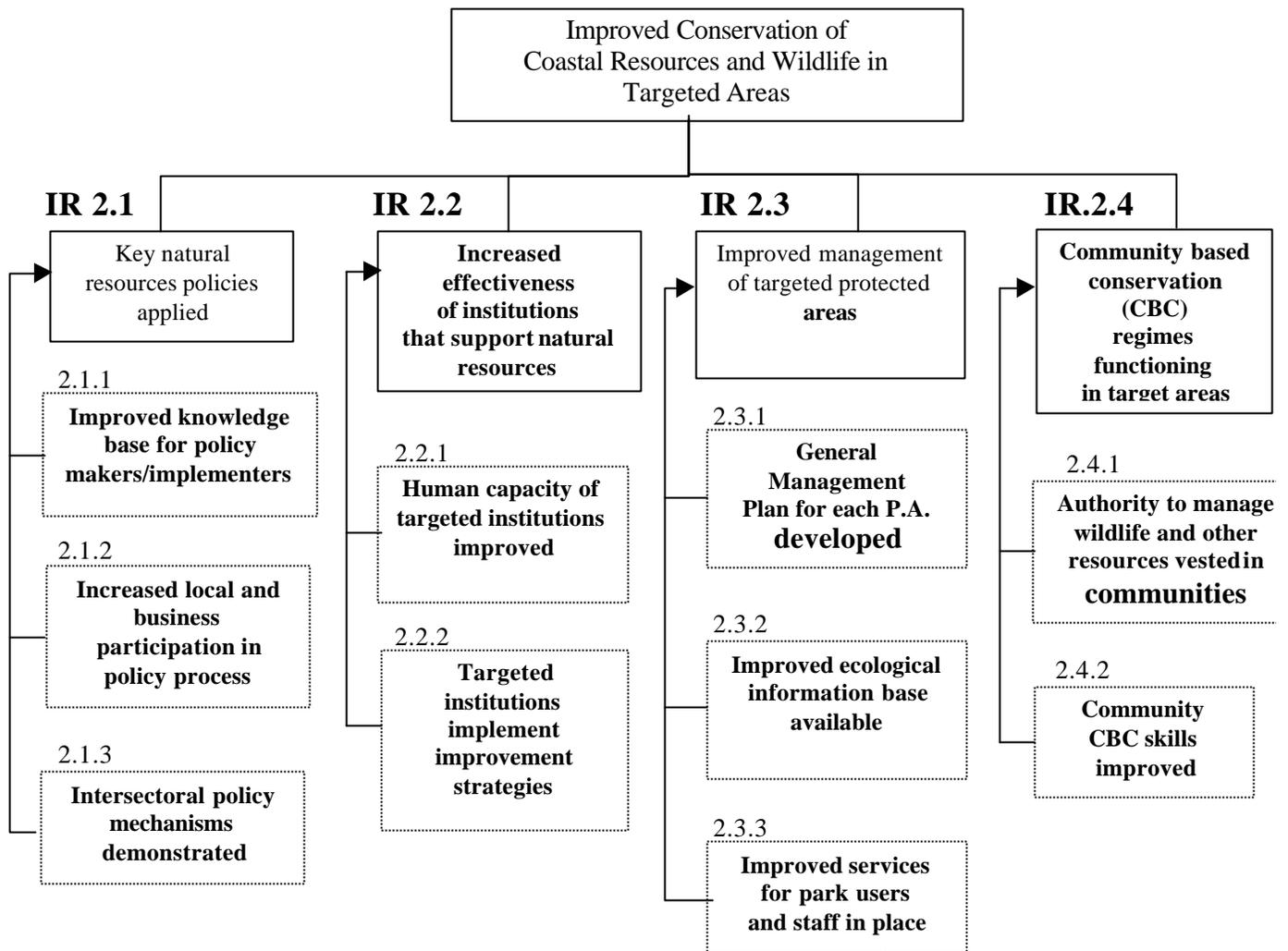


Figure 3. USAID/G/ENV Results Framework for CRMII

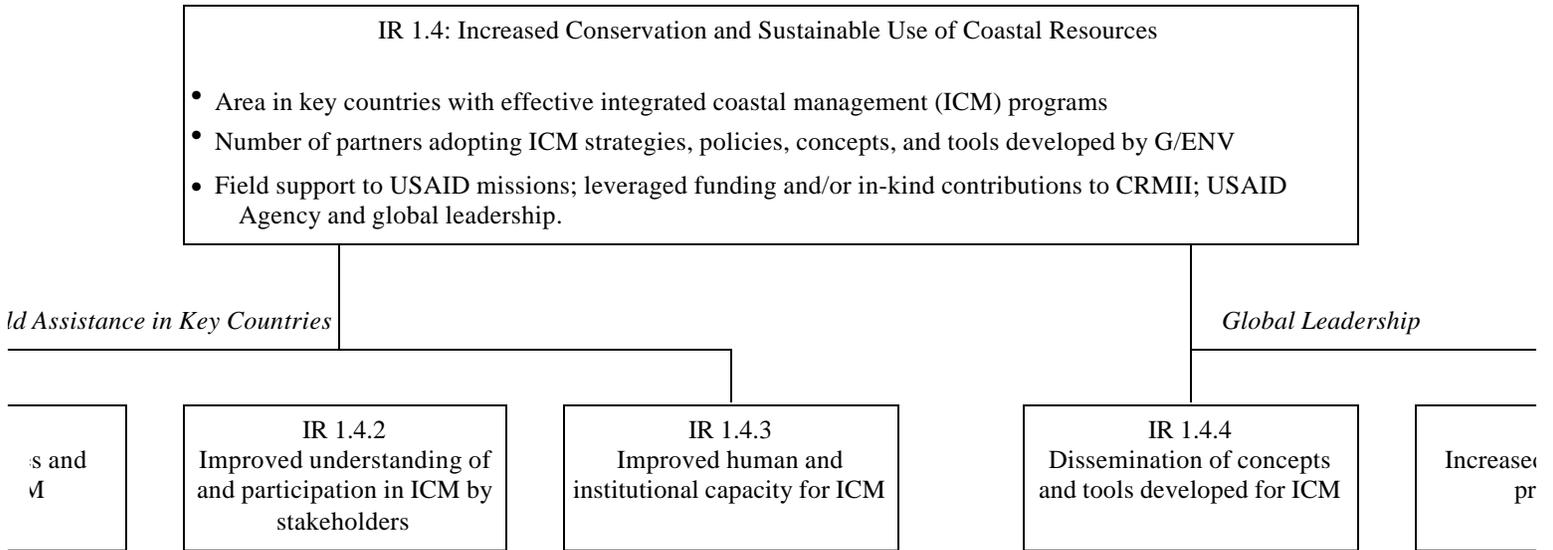


Figure 4. TCMP Life of Project Results and Sub-Results

1. Integrated coastal management strategy applied	A	Critical national ICM issues identified and National ICM goals set
	B	Program Preparation
	C	Program Adoption and Funding
	D	Program Implementation
	E	Program Evaluation and feedback
2.Support ICM planning at local level	A	District ICM Action Plans developed and implemented in selected coastal districts
3. Develop and use an effective coastal ecosystem monitoring and assessment system (Science for Management)	A	- Baseline information on the coast collected. - State of the coast information disseminated - Ecosystem monitoring and assessment system in place
4. Guidelines for Emerging Coastal Economic Opportunities Developed	A	Guidelines and Development Plan for sustainable mariculture in Tanzania completed and disseminated
	B	Critical national coastal tourism issues identified, agreed and started to be pursued
	C	National Guidelines for responsible Coastal Tourism Prepared
	D	Tourism Management Plan for one coastal District prepared
5. Enabling conditions for ICM implementation improved	A	National and local implementation interface improved
	B	Experience and learning among existing local ICM programs
	C	Environmentally sound activities promoted
6. Build human and institutional capacity for ICM	A	Capacity within key government and non-government sectors essential for successful ICM implementation
	B1	Cadre of ICM Practitioners built
	B2	In-country ICM training capacity developed
	C	ICM unit within GOT established
7. Lessons learned by TCMP disseminated	A	TCMP lessons in CRM practice promoted
	B	TCMP contribution and learning from global CRM experience
	C	Participation in Regions Learning and Sharing

Figure 5. Indicators by Reporting Function

TCMP Intermediate Results		Contributes to		
		TCMP Sub-IRs	SO2	CRM II
Strategic Level Indicators for SO2 and CRM	Coastal areas under improved management		SO, 2	I4 ¹
	Coastal areas under effective management		S0, 2	I4, I5
	Improved strategies and policies for ICM			I1
1. National integrated coastal management policy / strategy applied	1.1 Policy Process Implemented: 1. Focus areas identified 2. Focus areas selected 3. Issues assessed within selected focus areas 4. Program preparation 5. Formal adoption 6. Implementation 7. Evaluation	1A-E	2.1, I2 and I4	
	1.2 Number of SO2-supported analysis of relevant to targeted policies completed		2.1.1, I1	
	1.3 Coastal socio-ecological monitoring system established		2.1.1, I2	
2. Intersectoral mechanisms for addressing emerging coastal economic opportunities demonstrated	2.1 Number of intersectoral guidelines developed and implemented	2A	2.1.3, I2	
	2.2 Number of ongoing stakeholder forums/operating structures established	2A1	2.1.2, I1	
	2.3/4.2 # of intersectoral working groups	1F, 4C	2.1.3, I1	
	2.4/4.3 New Institutional structures created	1F, 4C	2.2, I2	I2
3. Actors responsible for ICM communicating	3.1 Network of ICM practitioners operating (Contribution to newsletter, number of subscriber to E-Pwani, number of practitioner meetings)	3A, 3B	2.1.2 I3	
	3.2 Awareness by decision makers about ICM issues increased (number of publications and mass media	3B	2.1.2, I2	I6, I7

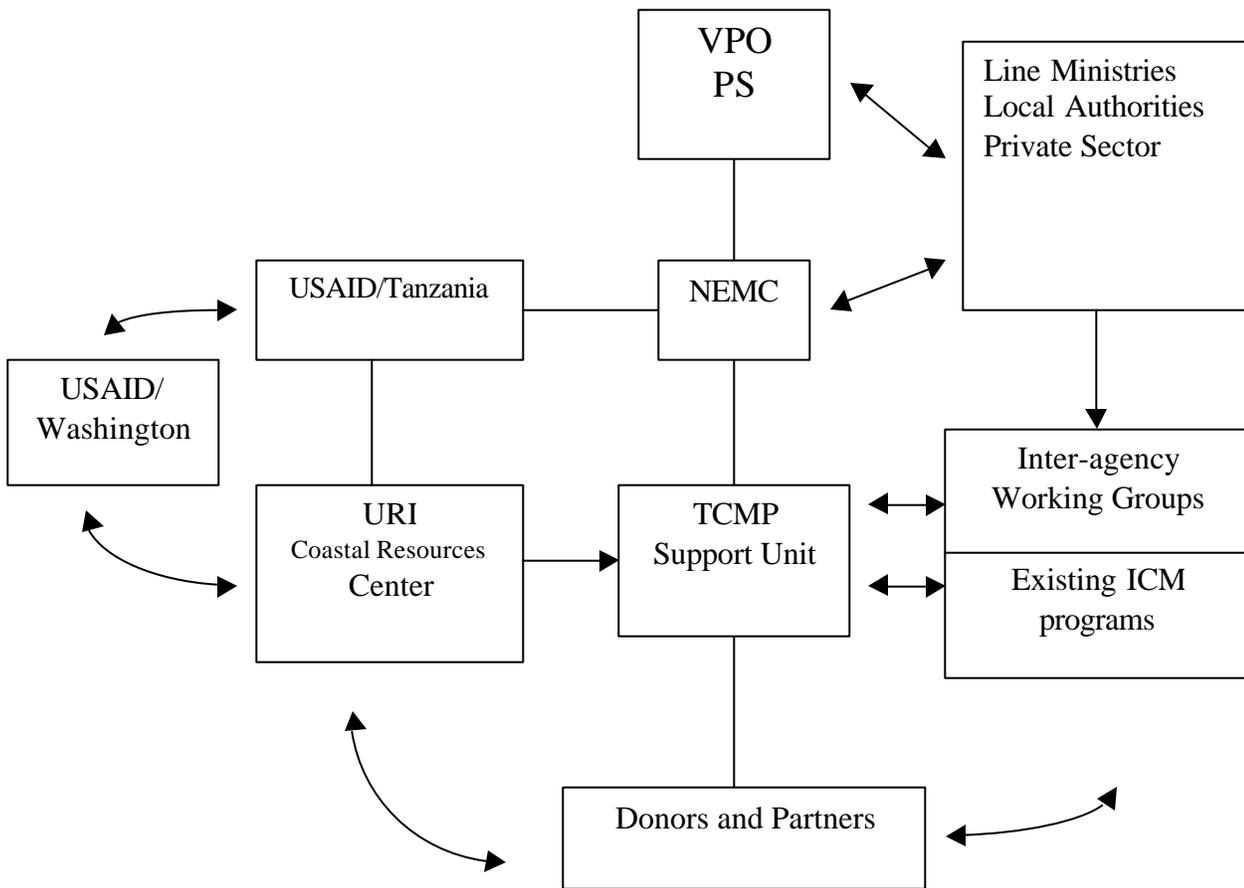
¹ “I” denotes “Indicator”. The number denotes which indicator within the CRM II package.

	events)			
4. Human and institutional capacity for ICM built	4.1 Number of people gaining expertise through field experience as ICM practitioners	4A, 4A1, 4B1	2.2.1, I2	I9
	4.2/2.3 # of intersectoral working groups	1F, 4C	2.1.3, I1	
	4.2/2.4 New Institutional structures created	1F, 4C	2.2, I2	I2
5. Lessons learned by TCMP disseminated	5.1 Number of partners adopting ICM strategies, policies, concepts and tools developed by TCMP and/or CRM II	5A, 5B, 5C		

3.0 TCMP Implementation Structure

The management of project activities and processes is designed to be as simple as possible (Figure 6) and has not changed from year one. The institutional structure for managing the project includes the Permanent Secretary, Vice President's Office, National Environmental Management Council, ICM Project Support Unit, issue-based working groups, a network of existing ICM projects and external technical support. This arrangement conforms with the emerging Government policy of delegating the implementation of projects and development activities to its agencies, local authorities and private sector.

Figure 6. TCMP Implementation Structure



The National Environmental Management Council established the TCMP Support Unit during the partnership's start-up phase. The Unit is responsible for the day to day activities of the project and provides logistical, administrative and technical support to the implementation of the program activities and provides secretariat support to Working Groups. CRC provides technical backstopping to the TCMP.

4.0 Key attributes and principles of TCMP

Over the past four years, several attributes and principles have emerged that define how TCMP operates and makes tactical decisions. These include:

- TCMP is results and process oriented – The TCMP strives to achieve measurable results that have been agreed upon by the partners and employs an open, participatory and transparent process for achieving those results.
- TCMP is flexible – TCMP expects task level planning to be done in cooperation with the working groups or consultants responsible for implementing the task.
- TCMP is participatory – Participation of the partners is critical to the success of the TCMP. From design to final evaluation, the TCMP strives to include the appropriate range of stakeholders from all levels of government, private sector, NGOs and CBOs in its deliberations and decision making process.
- TCMP focuses on governance within central government – TCMP strives to fill the void that exists at the national level. It does, therefore, depend totally on cooperation with local (district level) programs for access to district level officials, local stakeholders and resource users.
- TCMP seeks participation of key sectors within national government – TCMP creates opportunities for existing experts from sectors to participate in coastal management activities. Directors of key sectors guide policy development and application. Working group members are drawn from key sectors and will be the primary source of technical input.
- TCMP seeks to model appropriate behavior – In all of its activities and interactions, TCMP seeks to model open and transparent behavior. Partners are consulted before major decisions are made and information about TCMP is accessible to all interested parties.
- TCMP's size and scope will not expand beyond capacity and need – The number of staff at TCMP is and will remain small. Instead being the primary provider of service, TCMP supports its partners to deliver coastal management services and solve coastal management problems.
- TCMP seeks to test national CM strategies – TCMP will test CM strategies before government formally adopts them. This is especially true for strategies that are designed to support locally based coastal management activities.

5.0 Progress to-date

From July to December 2002, TCMP made excellent progress in achieving its project results. The major results of this particular period include the Tanzania Government Cabinet approval of the National ICM Strategy, which has been pending for the last two years. A constituency for coastal management is growing within the highest levels of government and the relationship between national and local coastal management initiatives, including the private sector and NGOs, continues to strengthen. Highlights for this period include:

- Tanzania Government Cabinet approved the National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy. This has been the major achievement for this reporting period. Before the cabinet approval, the draft passed through both the Cabinet Secretariat and the Inter-ministerial Technical Committee level discussion within this reporting period. The approval gives a mandate for the strategy to be implemented in Tanzania.
- Pilot coastal districts continued to implement their District ICM Action Plans that were approved by their respective full District Councils.
- More than 121 small scale mariculture investors from all 13 coastal districts were trained on the use of the mariculture investors guide and best practices for mariculture
- More than 100 villagers and officials from Bagamoyo district were trained on Community ecosystem monitoring techniques.
- More than 20 officials of Kilwa district were trained on Land Use Planning. This is an important aspect to address in the process of implementing their Coastal Tourism Management Plan.
- Conditions necessary for a national ICM program have consistently been improving. The network of coastal practitioners created by TCMP with the aim of allowing local programs and other practitioners to communicate with one another has been growing steadily. More than 6000 copies of Pwani Yetu Newsletter (Issue 16 and 17) in both Kiswahili and English were produced and distributed during this reporting period. The number of subscribers is still growing, and demand for the newsletter is very high. TCMP continued to link coastal practitioner by E- Pwani, a list server email system connected to all coastal practitioners in Tanzania, region and worldwide. The TCMP also hosted a semi-annual forum in December that attracted about 80 coastal practitioners in the country. This is a unique systematic gathering planned to occur after every six months. Tanzania is the only country in Africa, which has this regular and consistent forum for coastal practitioners.
- More people at the local level are now aware of the need to conserve and sustainably utilize coastal resources. This has been manifested through the Coastal Environmental Awards Scheme (CEAS). Though TCMP mainly works at the policy level, it has successfully helped local programs to raise awareness of the coastal communities through the Coastal Environment Award Scheme (CEAS). In 2001-2002, this scheme has attracted more than 200,000 coastal people compared to 56,000 people for the previous year. All 13 coastal districts participated in this scheme for this year. During this period the remained 4 districts completed their Award Giving Ceremonies.
- More people have been trained in coastal management field. During this period TCMP continued to provide both in-country and external short-term training. 2 people were externally trained and more than 300 received training in the country. Emphasis was given to district staff who will be implementing the National ICM Strategy.

- Continued support to the TCMP Support Unit and the Working Groups. During this period of reporting TCMP continued to support the Core (Policy), Mariculture, Coastal Tourism, Scientific and Technical Working Groups. This has created a stable cadre of coastal managers and advisors in the country. Prior to TCMP there was no place in the government where there was such cadre of experts or a focal point for coastal management issues.
- Maintained TCMP as a center for coastal management information in the country. The Support unit has maintained and increased the amount of information it has on coastal management to enable all interested people - whether researchers or policy makers - to access that information either in the library or Website or in the Local Area Network at TCMP offices.
- Supported the participation of the Government of Tanzania to regional and international ICM forums. For this reporting period TCMP supported Tanzania delegation to the WSSD and other global and regional meetings.

Part B: Deliverables or outputs achieved under the grant to date

The TCMP has five major LOPR areas (summarized below). These are the end results that the TMCP will be measured against. Each is described briefly below and progress over the last two quarters of Year Five. The specific results, tasks and outputs that the TCMP has been working towards for this period are described.

LOP Result 1. Support planning and integrated management of coastal resources and activities and provide mechanisms to balance national and local interests.

For this particular reporting period, TCMP continued implementing Strategy statement One, which is *”support planning and integrated management of coastal resources and activities at the local level and provide mechanisms to balance national and local interests.”* By understanding that pressures on coastal resources are increasing and resource depletion is steadily occurring, many measures are taken at local and national levels, by central and local governments, companies, NGOs and local communities to manage coastal resources sustainably. However, these measures are often taken independently of one another, often resulting in conflicts over coastal resources use, and wide scale degradation. The challenge is how to harness and manage the coastal resources in an equitable and sustainable manner. This can only be achieved through a planning and implementation process that involves all stakeholders at all levels.

Semi annual Progress

- The Draft National Integrated Coastal Management Strategy that was pending for more than two years was finally approved by the Tanzania Government Cabinet on 14th December 2002. Before the Cabinet approval the draft was discussed at cabinet secretariat level, then at Interministerial Technical Committee before the it was submitted for cabinet approval. During this period TCMP provided numerous reports and briefings to decision makers in facilitating the approval process. The approval has signified the commitment of the Tanzania government to conserve and develop the coastal areas and its readiness to support the implementation of the Strategy.

- Continued supporting pilot coastal district in implementation and endorsement of their Local ICM Action Plans. The Core Working group continued providing technical support to Bagamoyo and Pangani Coastal districts in implementing their Local ICM Action Plans. While for Mkuranga district, the Working Group members provided the technical support to enable their Action plan to be endorsed by the Full Council of the District.
- Finalized criteria for selecting areas requiring special management plans i.e. Special Area Management Plans (SAMP)
- Drafted National guidelines for preparing Special Area Management Plans (SAMP)

Planned activities for the next six months (January -June 2003)

During the next last two quarters, TCMP continue implementing its year five Work Plan, TCMP will work towards achieving three major results: strategy implementation, local ICM action planning, and planning for special area management. The National ICM Strategy states that Special Area Management Plans (SAMPs) will be developed for geographic areas of particular concern. These could include, but are not limited to:

- Areas with existing important economic/infrastructure facilities where resource degradation and use conflicts are occurring.
- Areas where major new economic developments are planned.
- Pollution hot-spots.
- Areas of high risk from the effects of natural hazards, e.g., erosion and flooding.

The following are the planned activities for the next six months ;

- TCMP will translate the approved strategy into Kiswahili.
- Launching of the Strategy.
- To disseminate the strategy to wide audience.
- Introduced the National ICM Action Planning Guidelines to expansion coastal districts.
- TCMP will continue supporting Bagamoyo, Pangani and Mkuranga coastal districts in implementing their ICM Action Plans. The District Action Plans developed by these districts will be used as models for expansion districts.
- To support Special Area Management Planning process by reviewing and finalizing the SAMP guidelines, testing, formalize and disseminate the SAMP Guidelines to all key stakeholders.
- TCMP will also continue to explore the possibility of initiating ICM activities in Zanzibar.

Summary of Tasks and Outputs for the next six months (January – June 2003)

Task 1. Maintain a core working group..

Output:

- A) Core Working Group with updated terms of reference.

Task 2. Support strategy adoption

Output:

- A) National ICM Strategy launched

Task 3. Present adopted strategy to stakeholders.

Output:

- A) Stakeholders orientation workshops.
- B) Brochure that in simple and clear terms presents the strategy, its main objectives and implementation mechanisms.

Task 4. Initiate preliminary assessment of coastal management in Zanzibar.

Output:

- A) Assessment report for coastal management activities in Zanzibar.

Task 6. Support districts in preparing and implementing their ICM Action Plans

Output:

- A) Three District ICM Action Plans implemented.

Task 7. Develop a guide for the SAMP development process.

Output:

- A) National SAMP Guidelines developed.
- B) Maps of areas requiring SAMP.

Task 9. Initiate linkages with Marine Protected Area management.

Output:

- A) Marine Parks and Reserve Unit staff familiar with concept of participatory planning..

LOP Result 2. Promote integrated and sustainable approaches to the development of major economic uses of the coast to optimize benefits and minimize negative impacts.

Mariculture and coastal tourism were previously selected as test cases of the ability of government to work with the private sector and communities in defining and developing incentives and mechanisms for sustainable “best practices” of coastal resources management. In light of a national coastal strategy, these two topics demonstrate how a strategy should address a specific issue, and provide valuable insights on inter-sectoral collaboration. Development of guidance for oil and gas fields along the coast is another issue for this year work-plan.

Mariculture. From July to December 2002, Mariculture Working Group has made excellent progress in reaching private sector and small scale operators in implementation of mariculture permitting procedures and guidelines.

Semi annual Progress

- More than 121 small scale mariculture operators from Bagamoyo, Mkuranga, Ilala, Temeke Kinondoni, Rufiji, Mafia, Tanga, Muheza, Pangani, Lindi, Kilwa and Mafia coastal districts were trained in the use of Mariculture Guidelines.
- A Training manual for Mariculture Guidelines was produced during this period. The Mariculture Working Group produced this important document that will be used to train all e mariculture operators on how to use the National Mariculture Investors Guidelines

Coastal Tourism

Coastal Tourism is a second economic issue, which was selected to demonstrate how the inter-sectoral mechanisms are working for emerging coastal activities

Semi annual Progress

For this reporting period the Coastal Tourism Working Group made excellent progress in implementing the Year Five Work Plan. The following were achieved during this semi annual period:

- ***Guidelines for Responsible Coastal Tourism Development were finalized.*** The Coastal Tourism Working Group Finalized the Guidelines after receiving comments from the public. The Guidelines are now being printed in order to be distributed to the wide public
- ***Coastal Tourism Management Plan finalized with partner.*** The district of Kilwa was selected as the first partner in developing a Tourism Management Plan. Kilwa was chosen because it is one of three coastal areas with the highest potential for tourism development, local government showed strong commitment, and the development of a Tourism Management Plan fit nicely with other initiatives supported by other donors. This plan has been finalized during this reporting period.
- ***20 kilwa district people trained on Land Use Planning.*** The CTWG agreed to provide technical assistance to Kilwa in implementing a number of activities identified in the Plan, namely Land Use Planning for Priority Tourism Areas, District Administration and Coordination for Tourism, and Community Involvement in Coastal Tourism. Training materials for Land Use Planning were together with training scheduled for early in Year Five.
- The CTWG also provided input into the MIGA Sponsored Tourism Forum held in Arusha. The Group Presented a paper on Coastal Tourism specifically on Beach resorts in Tanzania
- The CTWG continued to support the implementation of the National Tourism Master Plan, particularly the development of Tourism Development Frameworks for the Southern Circuit (which includes Kilwa) and the Eastern Arc (which includes Pangani and Tanga

Gas and Oil exploration

The issue of gas and oil exploration and extraction including handling, is one of emerging coastal activity in the country.

Progress

For this particular period TCMP was given a responsibility of ensuring the development of the National Marine Contingency Plan to its completion. The First draft of the plan

was developed way back 1994 and now it needs to be reviewed by all partners including Port authorities and oil industry. Consultations both in-country and in the Eastern African region including the Island states were done. The draft Plan is still being reviewed by other partners.

Planned activities for the next six Months (January – June 2003)

In the next six months, both Mariculture and Coastal Tourism Working Groups will continue working towards implementing some of the activities identified in Year Five Work Plan.

- The Mariculture Working Group will extend the Mariculture Investors Guidelines to large – scale mariculture private investors. This will include preparation of specific extension materials for the larger investors, consultations, meetings and distributions of the guidelines.
- Reviewing and supporting Mariculture development in the country in close collaboration with Fisheries division.
- Mapping areas suitable for mariculture development.
- To support small scale mariculture operators to establish pilot farms
- Coastal Tourism Working Group will finalize printing and start extending the investors guide
- Continues supporting Kilwa District authorities in implementing their Tourism Management Plan. The Working Group will also
- Continue provide technical assistance to the national and local organizations interested in Coastal Tourism.
- The Group will start compiling information required in the tool kit for planners during the next six months.
- More consultations with broader stakeholders interested in Oil and Gas activities including WWF will continue and updating the draft National marine Contingency Plan. Tanzania will take advantage of learning from experienced US based authorities responsible for oil contingency planning in this process during the next six months.
- Continue supporting the Working Groups and investors responsible for implementing the activities described in Year five workplan.

Summary of Tasks and Outputs for the next six months (July – December 2002)

Task 1. Support the mariculture working group.

Output:

- A) Mariculture working group with updated terms of reference.

Task 2. Extension activities targeting private sector and small-scale operators. The TCMP will technically assist the Fisheries Division as they undertake the following:

Output:

- A) Large -scale mariculture investors trained on the use of the Mariculture Investors Guidelines.

Task 3. Support the coastal tourism working group.

Output:

- A) Coastal Tourism Working Group with updated terms of reference.

Task 4. Guidelines for Responsible Coastal Tourism Development.

Output:

- A) Guidelines printed by TCMP.
- B) Guidelines disseminated to stakeholders.

Task 5. Kilwa Tourism Management Plan. The CTWG will continue to support Kilwa District in the process of effecting the Tourism Management Plan. Technical assistance to the district and village authorities will be provided

Output:

- A) Kilwa Tourism Management Plan Printed.
- B) Technical assistance provided to Kilwa district for effecting the Plan.
- C) National and international experience in community-based tourism shared with Kilwa tourism stakeholders.

Task 6. Tool Kit for Local Coastal Tourism Planners and Managers drafted. Based on its work and experience gained during Years Four and Five, the CTWG will begin compiling a Tool Kit for local planners and managers in the area of coastal tourism. The Tool Kit will consist of the Guidelines and the framework for developing a Tourism Management Plan. The toolkit can also include specific technical guidance on issues such as Land Use Planning for Tourism Areas, development and management of natural and cultural attractions, etc. Examples of good practices in a variety of areas, such as community-based tourism, marketing and promotion of a destination may also be provided.

Output:

- A) Contents and format of tool kit determined.
- B) Advanced drafts of variety of tools completed.

Task 7. Technical input to complementary coastal tourism initiatives. The CTWG will continue to provide input to other initiatives relating to responsible coastal tourism development. Such initiatives may include the implementation of the National Tourism Master Plan; the French/Japanese/UNESCO-funded Kilwa Culture and Development Project; the development of National EIA Guidelines for Tourism, and the development of Tourism Management Plans for Marine Parks or coastal National Parks.

Output:

Technical input to other partners and programs as opportunities arise.

LOP Result 3. Develop and use an effective coastal research, monitoring and assessment system that will allow already available – as well as new – scientific and technical information to inform ICM decisions.

The link between science and management for the successful implementation of ICM programs has been highlighted and emphasized at all levels and in numerous fora, policy statements, agreements and conventions. Scientific information is critical in defining the scale of ICM programs, elaborating selection of management options and types of management measures as well as for informing the public through awareness and educational programs.

Semi Annual Progress

During the period from July to December 2002 STWG continued with its crusade of providing scientific information to support decision-making on management issues, conducting issue and site specific research that contribute directly to critical management issues. STWG also kept on raising awareness and providing guidance and training on how to monitor the status, trends and use of coastal resources and ecosystems.

- STWG members made reconnaissance field visits to TCZCP project in Tanga and KICAMP in Kinondoni district to review their community-based monitoring of coastal and marine resources and ecosystems. A synthesis report was subsequently submitted to STWG meetings for discussion. Consequently, a team of STWG members was given the responsibility of compiling a National Community-based Coastal Monitoring Manual.
- An Awareness raising and coastal monitoring planning workshop was held in Bagamoyo district from 9-12 December 2002. Monitoring teams for Mangroves, fish catch, coral reef, socio-economics and shoreline change were selected for the ICM working group and villagers from the two clusters in Bagamoyo district.
- Preparations for the next State of the Coast Report 2003 continued. Theme leaders were identified and the time frame for production of the first draft was set for end of March 2003.
- STWG through its GISD Unit continued to select data, maps and aerial photographs and other spatial datasets to be incorporated in the State of the Coast Report for 2003.
- A concept paper was prepared to provide guidance on remote sensing and GIS methods for studying shoreline change

- Digitisation of land cover maps for all coastal districts in Tanzania for the period 1990-2000 was completed by URI while initial Land use/cover maps for the coastal districts of Tanzania were produced for verification process.
- ArcGIS software and a colour printer for the GISD lab were purchased and installed.
- Briefing to the VPO (Prior to WSSD): The TCMP through Tanzania Coastal Zone Change Analysis project has provided input to the GISD project presentation to the WSSD. The government of Tanzania managed to send a delegation to this WSSD meeting. *A Briefing to the VPO and other high level officials on the GISD project was made.*
- A special workshop for verification of the accuracy of different land use and cover categories that have been interpreted from the satellite imageries was conducted in August. Participants included the district officials and other individuals who were able to verify the accuracy of different land use and cover categories that have been interpreted from the satellite imageries. *Workshop proceedings/report was subsequently produced.*
- Shoreline change detection: Three digital datasets of the shoreline area and Aerial photographs for 1981,1992 and 2000 and a topographical map of the Kunduchi area were obtained. Meanwhile, the GISD Unit have continued to process acquired digital datasets from SMD and KICAMP in order to prepare the final shoreline change maps.

Planned Activities (January – June 2003)

- Production of the next State of the Coast Report by June 2003.
- Finalize a Community-based Coastal Monitoring Manual by April 2003
- Continue with shoreline change detection analysis by March 2003
- Collaborate with CWG to develop a guide for SAMPS by May 2003
- Provide land use and cover maps for the coastal districts in Tanzania by June 2003

Summary of Tasks and Outputs for the next six months (January – June 2003)

Task 1. Supporting the Science and Technical Working Group.

Output:

- A) Updated working group with revised Terms of Reference.

Task 2. Completion of the GISD project.

Output:

- A) GIS and land cover maps for Tanzania coastal districts finalized
- B) Mangrove change detection for the last 10 years finalized.

Task 3. Shoreline erosion change detection. One of the objectives of the GISD project was to determine the shoreline change in Tanzania for 1990-2000. However, due to Landsat data resolution and the extent of erosion related problems, this objective cannot be realized using the proposed remote sensing approach. STWG will therefore attempt to conduct shoreline change detection using aerial photographs in selected areas of the coast.

Outputs:

- A) Shoreline change detection report

Task 4. A guide to coastal ecosystem monitoring. STWG will continue demonstrating on community-based ecosystem monitoring. The aim is to build on existing district monitoring efforts to prepare a comprehensive yet simplified national guidance document for monitoring the health of the country's coastal ecosystems. The development of this guide will be closely linked to similar efforts undertaken in Mexico and Indonesia.

Output:

- A) A guide completed and demonstrated at a selected district.

Task 5. Incorporation of the ecosystem monitoring guidance in district action plans.

The STWG and CWG will continue in collaboration with some coastal districts to incorporate the monitoring guidance into the district ICM action plans. STWG will also continue training district monitoring teams and assist with implementation of the monitoring plan, reporting and analysis of results.

Output:

- A) Application of ecosystem monitoring guidance to a selected district action plan.
- B) Training of district monitoring team

LOP Result 4. Enabling conditions for ICM implementation improved

Critical to the success of the ICM strategy is an appropriate level of input from local communities and ongoing ICM programs. This LOPR area informs the national strategy process and supports networking among existing ICM programs.

Semi Annual Progress

During the reporting period, TCMP continued to serve as a center for coastal management information in the country. The Support Unit enabled interested researchers and policy makers to access coastal management information through the library, the internet, or electronic files maintained at TCMP.

- TCMP continues to use the simple mechanisms that were created at the beginning of the partnership that allowed programs to communicate with one another easily. This

network was critical to the initial development of the national ICM strategy by providing rapid access to local programs and key constituencies at the local level. Mechanisms include the continuation of the Pwani-Yetu newsletter, the e-pwani list-serve and posting key TCMP documents available on-line. Local TV stations including the National TV, continue to air special coastal environment pieces.

- TCMP and GreenCOM continued to support the Coastal Environmental Awards Scheme (CEAS) despite difficulties posed by the GoT impounding of donor-funded vehicles. CEAS continues to raise environmental awareness and promote environmentally sound activities. The scheme attracted over 200,000 participants in 2002 as compared to 56,000 participants in the previous year. . All 13 coastal districts participated in this scheme for this year. During this period the remained 4 districts completed their Award Giving Ceremonies and preparation for CEAS 2002/2003 has started by conducting a workshop for all 13 district coordinators and facilitated to administer the entries in their districts for this year.
- TCMP continued linking local and central ICM activities by bringing together all of the local programs and practitioners as well as its working groups in the December 2002 Coastal Practitioners Retreat. These retreats are a unique opportunity to share experience and address conflicting coastal management issues at local and national levels.

Planned activities for the next six Months (January – June 2003)

During this period TCMP will continue supporting information and communication systems to enhance contact between central government sectors and implementing districts.

The systems created and applied in previous years, such as the newsletter, list-serve and web postings will continue to be maintained. Other planned activities include;

- The semi-annual retreat (May 2003) will be held to enhance learning opportunities between programs and individuals.
- Awareness of, and support for, ICM will continue to be built through the CEAS. In addition, a special pamphlet highlighting selected stories will detail the manner in which communities have been “saving the coast.”
- TCMP will intensify its support to local ICM programs as action is taken on the National ICM Strategy. Coastal districts will be assisted in preparing and implementing their ICM action plans.
- TCMP will also facilitate participation and compliance with regional and international conventions and declarations pertaining to coastal and marine management.
- Translating key documents into Kiswahili

Summary of Tasks and Outputs for the next six months (January – June 2003)

Task 1. Support information and communication systems to enhance linkages between central government sectors and implementing districts .

Output:

- A) Two issues (March and June 2003) Desktop ICM newsletters to promote sharing of experience and ideas among the emerging network of ICM practitioners in Tanzania. The target audience includes all members of the working groups, existing ICM programs (government and advisory staff) and coastal district officers (fisheries, forestry, planning). The newsletter will remain quarterly, produced “in-house” and will be in both Kiswahili and English. Inputs for the newsletter, both through solicitation of articles and topical questionnaires, will be actively sought from the field to ensure two-way communication.
- B) The ICM practitioners’ mailing list for Tanzania. This mailing list is available to TCMP partners in both hardcopy and electronic format, and is updated semi-annually.
- C) Semiannual Retreat (May 2002) to link national and local levels of government for ICM, measure TCMP’s progress, and enhance learning among programs.
- D) ICM practitioners’ email discussion group (list-serve) for Tanzania enables users to have ‘virtual’ discussions about issues that concern them. Increased effort will be made to encourage partners to use this media for information exchange.
- E) Tanzania web pages that provide all of the TCMP’s products and outputs on-line as well as regular columns/editorials, progress reports and updates on ICM in Tanzania. The Tanzania web pages are nested within the Coastal Resources Center’s web site (<http://crc.uri.edu>). Specific pages will be designed with a Kiswahili audience in mind.
- F) Assist new coastal management initiatives during their design and start-up phase if any and as requested. This includes providing technical advice and assistance as well as access to the ICM network in Tanzania.

Task 2. Raise awareness of and build support for ICM

Output:

- A) General media campaign to keep coastal management issues in the national press. The local media will be utilized through: (i) special ICM supplements on selected issues and topics in both English and KiSwahili; (ii) local TV and radio shows featuring the opinions of practitioners, community leaders, school-children, etc.
- B) Kiswahili summary of the National Coastal Strategy.
- C) Continued support for Coastal Environmental Awards Scheme (CEAS). A special pamphlet detailing winners’ strategies to save their coast will also be produced. Greater effort to help districts secure alternative funding sources will be given priority. TCMP will continue to ensure that this activity is closely linked with the national strategy implementation process by ensuring that key policy makers (e.g., Members of Parliament) are aware of and involved in the CEAS.
- D) Regular reports to the people of Tanzania on progress being made on policy implementation. This includes outputs from coastal ecosystem research, monitoring and assessment system (LOPR 3, Task 2).

Task 3. Provide support to district-level coastal initiatives as requested. TCMP will provide a variety of services to coastal districts as needed and requested by the districts and/or their programs. This task also helps TCMP connect all the LOPRs and tasks in a coordinated manner. A sample of services provided by TCMP to the districts is presented below as outputs.

Output:

- A) Forums to resolve conflicts between national and local management goals. The forum could be an organized meeting between the affected party, TCMP core working group and members of the appropriate sector (linked to LOPR1).
- B) Development and dissemination of guidelines for emerging economic opportunities, including tourism and perhaps oil/gas exploration (LOPR2).
- C) Link coastal management programs with research institutes (linked to LOPR3).
- D) Limited technical assistance to locally based field programs as requested. Assistance will be primarily provided by the members of the core-working group.

Task 4. Establish TCMP as the clearinghouse for information on ICM issues and activities in Tanzania. TCMP will strive to collect and provide information about ICM issues and activities.

Outputs:

- A) TCMP user-friendly collection of documents on ICM issues and activities
- B) Produce key TCMP documents in English and Kiswahili

Task 5. Facilitate participation and compliance with regional and international conventions and declarations pertaining to coastal and marine management. TCMP will continue to assist the Government of Tanzania in preparing for workshops and convention meetings related to ICM. The TCMP and later the ICM unit, will facilitate participation and compliance with regional and international conventions and declarations pertaining to marine and coastal management. This includes providing appropriate information to the delegations.

Outputs:

- A) Progress reports and support to Government as it prepares for and attends ICM-related conventions and workshops.
- B) Media articles on the participation, and its significance, of the GOT in such forums.
- C) Involvement of key practitioners from Tanzania to international workshop on mainstreaming Gender issues in Coastal Management and AAAS symposium

LOP Result 5. Increased institutional effectiveness for coastal management. This includes improving human capacity and institutionalizing ICM within GOT.

Semi Annual Progress

The TCMP continued to provide opportunities for both in-country and external short-term training. Emphasis was given to the district staff who will implement the coastal strategy. The TCMP continued to support the Core (Policy), Mariculture, Coastal Tourism, Scientific and Technical Working Groups. This created a stable cadre of coastal managers and advisors in the country. Other activities include;

- Trained 20 Kilwa district people on Land Use Planning
- Two people attended Southern African Environmental Education Forum held in Botswana-August 2002.
- Conducted a National ICM Workshop for strategic planning and funding

- Prepared and conducted Assessment for TCMP phase I and II including phase III design
- Developed TCMP phase III concept and a proposal
- Supported short term training to four people in information systems
- Continue providing opportunities for learning by doing

Planned activities for the next six Months (January – June 2003)

For the coming six months, TCMP is expecting to start supporting the institutionalization of ICM within the GOT since the strategy has already been adopted and continue to improve human capacity at targeted institutions. This will include establishing necessary ICM structures within the GOT operating system, such as national and districts ICM committees, and formalized issue-specific working groups. Building human and institutional capacity for these newly established ICM structures is a priority for the remaining time of Year Five.

Summary of Tasks and Outputs for the next six months (January – June 2003)

Task 2. Support the establishment of the ICM unit (within NEMC) . The ICM unit will facilitate implementation of the ICM strategy and related coastal management actions by working with and through its national and local partners. This unit will be established after being discussed by the NEMC's Board of Directors

Outputs:

- A) Start-up plan for ICM unit.
- B) Staffing plan for ICM unit.

Task 3. Support the establishment of the National Steering Committee on ICM. This committee will consist of directors of relevant sectors and representatives from the local level to coordinate actions and decisions related to ICM. It provides a bridge between the technical level activities and the more political decisions made at the ministerial level. Representatives from the local level provide a critical link between decision-making at the center and local goals and activities. The ICM unit will be the secretariat to this body.

Outputs:

- A) Meeting procedures and charge for IMCIC.

Task 5. Short-term training and professional skills building. Selected TCMP partners and core staff may be supported to attend relevant short-term training and professional skill building activities outside of Tanzania. The TCMP will strategically select training programs based on the criteria set forth in earlier workplans.

Output:

- A) Two participants from TCMP attend a short-term training.

Task 6. Continue to provide opportunities for learning-by-doing through working groups. TCMP will continue to provide opportunities for learning-by-doing through its working groups. A number of working groups will be engaged and supported to carry out TCMP's tasks. TCMP

will also form and support a number of district ICM committees and working groups. Members of these groups will apply ICM practices to their own work.

Output:

- A) Districts and TCMP's working groups and committees supported.

Task 7. Responsive. Be responsive to other capacity/outreach needs related to enhancing ICM that are not currently evident but may become apparent over the course of the year. The TCMP will respond to appropriate and strategic opportunities for partnering with other organizations to build capacity and enhance outreach efforts. The TCMP will select opportunities based on the following criteria:

- Related directly to coastal management activities, issues or concerns.
- Is funded through cooperatives or partnerships, not solely funded by the TCMP.
- The target audience is clearly defined and is one that TCMP believes is critical to the success of ICM.
- Priority will be given to small initiatives. This will allow the TCMP to share its limited resources for this task among several activities.
- Will have tangible impacts/outputs that contribute to the TCMP's results.

Output:

- A) Selected capacity/outreach needs related to enhancing ICM addressed. The final outputs will be topic-specific.

Global learning: Tanzania coastal management experience informed by and contributing to global integrated coastal management

There is a great deal of global experience from which the TCMP can learn. Over time, as Tanzania makes progress on its results, other country programs can also learn from the Tanzania experience. Tanzania is an emerging leader in the ICM field. In addition to its regional prominence, Tanzania also has a strong network of ICM field programs that are actively testing ICM approaches. The TCMP will gather this experience and sharing it with both internal audiences (within Tanzania), regionally and globally.

Progress

- TCMP Supported and contributed to the regional and global events on ICM such as WSSD, African Process on Coastal Management, Southern African Environmental Education Forum held in Botswana, Marine Contingency Planning workshops held in Zanzibar and Mauritius. Furthermore, GISD activities in Tanzania were presented in regional and international forums (in Asmara and Houston)
- Tanzania Experience in ICM was presented and contributed to the CRM II week held November in Rhode Island.

Planned Activities (January- June 2003)

Learn from and share experience regionally

- The TCMP will continue to work closely with regional activities to ensure that the Tanzania experience in ICM is accurately and appropriately being documented and that the TCMP is involved in setting and implementing the regional ICM agenda.

- The TCMP will also assist the GOT, as requested, prepare government representatives and other delegates to present information about ICM in Tanzania at regional and international forums such as Coastal Zone conference (CZ 2003).
- The TCMP may also host a variety of other African delegations seeking to learn from the Tanzanian experience in ICM.

Global learning agenda and outreach

This activity connects with the work that is being mutually supported by CRM II's Global Research and Learning Agenda. A case study on the role of private sector and public sector cooperation may also be presented at the International Tropical Marine Ecosystems Management Symposium (ITMEMS) to be held in Manila, Philippines sometimes March 2003.

Challenges Faced

During the past six months, the TCMP faced few challenges in attempting to successfully accomplish all of its activities. Before December 2003, Apart from the delay in approving the National ICM Strategy another challenge faced during this period was the GOT decision to impound donor project vehicles (May – August 2002) subject to re-registration as government property. One project vehicle was impounded and kept out of service for almost 2 months, while the other vehicles were forced to be “grounded” to avoid further impoundment. TCMP activities were accomplished by staffers’ initiative in securing private vehicles (rentals and otherwise) to travel along the coast. Thanks to the timely intercession by the US Embassy and the USAID, the project vehicles were able to resume their duties even before other donor projects. The impounded vehicle was finally released from the Ministry of Works depot and returned. Some of the national activities such as National Population census exercise that was carried during the first quarter disturbed some of the program district based activities because the national exercise pulled a lot of district staff, who are key to the district activities.

Financial Report (See attachment)

Trainet Report (See attachment)